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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The following letter purporting to have been written by Hon. S. A. Douglas, a short time previous to his death, is going the rounds of the press. We do not vouch for its authenticity, but give it as it comes to us. It will be seen that the lamented Senator takes much the same position that Democrats do everywhere, viz: *That we should sustain the Government as Democrats.* What Mr. Douglas would have said had he lived to witness the misdeeds of the Administration, is not at all foreshadowed in this letter.—*Ed Gazette.*

CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of the Rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis, in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and flag of our country, *when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union, and a total destruction of the Government.*

All hope of Compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to the re-construction in any contingency—*not even if we were to furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.*

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina and the border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the cotton states which would be powerful enough at the ballotbox to destroy the revolutionary Government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their people. This hope was cherished by the Union men North and and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued *inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the Commerce of the United States.*

These startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transfered from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was *the fixed purpose of Secessionists utterly to destroy the government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.*

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotism. It was not a party question involving policy; it was a question of government or no government; country or no country, and hence it became the imperative duty of the Union man, of every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and preserving the Union of the States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of the country. I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the administration of Jackson, in the days of nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans.

The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. "But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence." One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the opposition, "sinking the partisan in the patriot," rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon public issues.

These acts of public devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

With the sincere hope that these my conscientous convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, truly, yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To Virgil Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS!

The York *Gazette* says: the old ship "Republican," weather-beaten, leaky and drifted upon the shoals by the political storms through which she has lately sailed, is repainted, recaulked, the old name, "Union," painted in large letters on all her sides, and honest Democrats invited on board to assist in again getting her off the shoals and breakers, upon which her Sectional crew has wrecked her. To more easily deceive Democrats and Union men, the old torn and faded flag of Republicanism is temporarily hauled down, and a "bran new" flag with "Union" as its motto, run up. But all this will not save the concern from being dashed to pieces. The gallant Democracy, who have successfully guided the "good ship Democracy" over many a stormy sea, are not so easily deceived. Through the thin painting, that old name "Republican" still is visible, and the new name "Union" can't cover it. The old hulk still leaks,—the *new flag* floats over the *old crew*, and the old pilots who have run her upon the breakers and shoals are still at the wheel. Now and then one who has professed Democracy and long sympathized secretly and openly with the old crew, distrustfully steps on board, and is welcomed with cordiality; but the more wise and patriotic of the Republican crew, ever fearful of their safety, are fully assured of their destruction when such seamen are shipped, and immediately a score of Republicans desert. They have less hope of their safety in such company, and, "like rats desert the sinking ship," *new name, new flag and all.* Day by day the crew "grows small by degrees and beautifully less." We warn Democrats not to ship on the concern.—Her new helmsmen, her new name, new flag and all, won't save her. The fate of the Petrel will be her's. A Democratic broadside will scatter her timbers ovar the waters. She is bound to go down, and her crew with her.

Party caucuses, party tricks of all kinds, and all the efforts of interested party leaders, will prove of no avail. Republicanism *under every name* is doomed, and the sooner these busy leaders realize the fact, the better for themselves and all concerned. The Democratic party in York county is stronger to-day than ever before. The young and gallant spirits of the party, and the well tried veterans, are aroused. Democrats who have not voted for years, will rush to the rescue of our country; deceived Republicans, by hundreds, will join their Democratic brethern in the glorious cause of the Union. No false flag is carried by the Democracy. The old Union flag still waves there. Let all true patriots rally under its sacred folds.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TREASON.

Judge CATRON, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, in St. Louis, laid down explicitly the following propositions as the law of the land:

1. That to constitute treason, there must be treasonable intent, as well as a treasonable overt act; and in order to make out treasonable intent and overt act, the party accused must have been leagued in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

2. That there are certain constitutional guaranties which the passion or the frenzy of the hour cannot touch, and among them is the right of expression and discussion and the freedom of the press.

3. That no sentiment, however hostile, can be held to be treasonable.

4. That the right of every citizen to bear arms is an inalienable right that cannot be infringed: and the fact of a citizen having arms, without being in league with a hostile force, was not an act for which his liberty could be abridged.

5. That it is the duty of the grand jury to protect both the citizen and the Government, and that they should not, on account of any fear, favor or affection, shrink from the discharge of that duty. As an arm of the Government, it is theirs to inquire into all offences brought to their knowledge, and bring to the bar of the United States Court all who have been guilty of unlawfully uniting against the Government and the laws of the land.

☞To tell if you love a girl—have some tallow headed chap go to see her.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, &C.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of the United States is regarded as an obsolete idea by some of the whipper snappers of the Republican party, as well as their Abolition leaders in this vicinity, it is well occasionally to refer to the principles and landmarks established by that ancient document for the observance of the people and their government.—Among the prerogatives explicitly guaranteed (and which is held sacred even in monarchial England) is the freedom of speech and of the press—a right which, for the first time in sixty years, is now sought to be, and is, trampled under foot by Abolition mobs. The Constitution provides as follows:—

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH OR OF THE PRESS, or the right of the people peaceafly to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."—*Constitution of the United States of America.*

Judge A. G. Miller, of the United States District Court of Wisconsin, a position which he has ably filled for many years, in a late charge to the Milwaukie Grand Jury, clearly defined the law and the invariable usage of the Courts of this country in regard to these subjects. It may not be out of place for us to state that Judge Miller is a native of Cumberland County, in this State, was raised and educated in Carlisle, from whence he emigrated to Wisconsin some thirty-five years ago, and has for a long time sustained the reputation of a learned, able and honest Jurist. In his charge, he says—

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and "the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, subject to responsibility for its abuse." These principles are engrafted into our very nature as free American citizens. I mean the liberty of the press and free discussion among men, upon all subjects relative to their duties and their rights as free citizens; but no licentiousness of the press and factious and scurrilous abuse and misrepresentation of men in places of public trust, which is the bane of free governments. In this time of excitement, and disposition to cast off restraints of law, some men, under the diguise of extreme love of country, may be disposed to indulge their envy, hatred, malice and ill-will toward others probably much more worthy and patriotic than themselves. Men may assume a standard of patriotism and loyalty for themselves, but they cannot be permitted to pronounce other men traitors who do not, in their opinion, come up to that standard. The Constitution and Laws of the United States define the crime of treason; and by which every man is to be tried. There is no propriety in this free North, where every man is loyal to the Government, and where we hold no person in bondage, of inaugurating a system of secret police. In times of excitement, as men are more apt to be zealous than wise, we should keep before us the example of France, when the reign of terror became so intolerable that all classes of men were glad to seek refuge under a military despot. In this country it is proper and perhaps necessary that there should be a variety of sentiment upon every subject of governmental policy. Here, where the voice of the people rules the nation, free discussion is necessary and proper for public instruction.—From the Declaration of Independence to the present day there has not been one great principle of policy established without free, open and manly discussion, and it is not probable that there ever will be, so long as the people continue to be free citizens under a Constitutional form of Government. Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from passing any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. Men at this time of excitement should avoid personal crimination and recrimination."

A STORY OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells this story of General McClellan:

"General McClellan is in the habit of riding around occasionally in citizen's dress, accompanied by few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through one of the encampments, across the Potomac, and passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee standing near a fire. He asked what it was, and one of the soldiers said "coffee." "It looks more like slops," he replied. "Oh," said the soldier, "it is not fit to drink, but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better." "Oh, our Quartermaster is drunksmost of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to cheat." McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the Quartermaster conducted his operations in his tent, he accosted him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. Quartermaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business, and he had better not come sneaking around trying to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, "who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?" "I am George B. McClellan and you can pack up your traps and leave!" The Quartermaster was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him. That evening the Quartermaster left to the tune of the "Rogue's March," played by some of the boys who had got wind of it, They now have a Quartermaster who does not get "drunk and cheat," and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

"The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the look-out for the General, and of course do not have too much lying around loose."

☞To live happy—mind your business.

HOW DOES IT LOOK.

On the 18th day of February, 1859, the President of the United States transmitted to Congress a message urging the importance of legislative action for the protection of American citizens and their property while in transit across the Isthmus, between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, and to authorize the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to protect the lives and property of American citizens from lawless violence while upon this route. In this message the President does not name any sum that would be required to carry out this measure, nor did he propose to transcend his constitutional power in any respect. He simply stated that upon a "sudden emergency," when the lives and property of our citizens were in danger, he might in that case "direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief." Nothing more was asked for in this law than what every loyal citizen would pronounce for the interest and honor of the whole country; yet the message had no sooner made its appearance than the entire Republican party set up a howl over it. There was no talk then about "*sustaining the Government.*" That might go to sticks for all they cared, and the lives and property of our citizens with it, so that they could be gratified in their opposition to the acts of the National Administratition. When this message of the President appeared, the Republican papers, all over the country, published it with the following headings in the largest type, as the Republican style of ushering in a Government message in February, 1859. See Republican papers of that date:—

THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED FOR THIRTY MILLIONS!

HE NOW SEEKS THE SWORD!!

THE CONSTITUTION TO BE SET ASIDE!!!

Shall the President be made King?

FAREWELL TO REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IF CONGRESS ACCEDES TO THE DEMANDS OF THE OLD FEDERALIST.

Suppose a Democratic paper at this day was to publish one of Lincoln's war messages, with a heading of a similar character, there is not a Republican paper in all the North but would cry out with its loudest bellow, "*suppress the paper and arrest the traitor!*" It would be but right and consistent that these loud-mouthed Union brawlers, who go in all of a sudden for sustaining National Administrations, give us an analysis of their feelings when the above disloyal sentiments appeared! Did they flare up into a high state of excitement and splurge about "treason and traitors" and invoke "mob violence," and all that, or did they connive at the treason because a Democratic President was at the head of the Government? We rather suspect the latter was the course they pursued, for they were never known to let an opportunity slip to embarrass the Government and bring it into disgrace and dishonor while under Democratic rule. We will now teach them a lesson, that they never practised, by showing them that the Democracy will stand by the Government no matter who administers it, and will give it all the support in their power to restore the Union and bring back the blessings of peace to our unhappy and ruined country.—*Valley Spirit.*

THE TRUE WAY TO FORM A UNION PARTY.

The Louisville, Ky., *Democrat*, edited by Col HARNEY, who led on the Union ticket which so signally triumphed over Secessionism at the late election there, thus points out the only way in which a successful union of political parties for the restoration of the Union can be formed. "Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave," says the *Democrat*. That's the talk! And while the Democracy of the North are ready to contribute of their men and money, more than their share to answer the requirements of Government to reclaim and protect public property, let them wage ceaseless war against Northern sectionalism, at the pallot box, as they always have done in days gone by. The *Democrat* says:

"The Democracy of New York refuse to unite with the Republicans in political action, although the latter made an overture for that purpose. It is certainly desirable that party strife should cease everywhere, except on the issues involving the salvation of the country; but the way to effect it is not by a union of incongruous elements that are entirely antagonistic to each other. It would, perhaps, be thought preposterous, but we, nevertheless, suggest it, that the Republicans disband and support the Democratic candidates. They have made the experiment of a purely sectional party, and they see its fruts. It threatens to cost them their country. They can't have a Union with sectional denomination. No matter how wisely and justly a sectional party may rule, its domination is itself the vice that a country will endure. All men are not philosophers, and the millenium has not come yet. Even up and down town boys have ceased to wrangle and fight. The present contest is reduced to just about such a fight. No rights are involved! you can't get a secssionist to go back to the original cause of complaint. They are too insignificant before the startling magnitude of the contest, and the immense sacrifices they require. It is a blind, wicked, suicidal war of sections, with no rational basis, except blind hate. A statesman must despise the puerility of the contest, whilst he finds in the nature of man enough to account for it.

This Republican party is organized and built up on the antagonism of sections, and whilst it lives, the animositp its existence engenders will not die. It discredised the Union-savers those who sounded the alarm of dangers ahead. They derided the cry of wolf, forgetting that in the fable the wolf did come at lats. The first step to a restoration of the Union is a dispersion of the Republican party, a disorganization of the whole concern, a repudiation of the basis of its existence. Perhaps an entire breaking up of parties in the North might in the end answer the purpose; but a union with the dominant party there would be taken at the South as an acquiescence on the part of the majority. The whole north would be written down enemies. That the Union party believe. Its existence costs the country too much, and the sooner it begin to pass away the sooner will the calamities of war cease. Do they expect one section of this Union to dominate over the other at discretion, and that upon principles that cause all the hatred and animosity of the other? We submit no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism that has produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave. The patriot who loves his country must consent to sacrifice them both. Seward said "parties, platforms and men must be sacrificed to the Union," and he told the truth that once. The Union men of the South have made the sacrifice. We have given up parties, and separated from old party friends. We have given old creeds and platforms to the winds to save a country and free institutions. The people North must make the same sacrifice, no matter under what name they go. Whilst we acknowledge the necessity, this sectional antagonism must be smothered out and buried. We want now a Union party North and South, composed of men ready to sacrifice all, except the cardinal doctrines of free insititutions, to the one object—the preservation of the Union!"

Will those of our Northern Republican newspapers which have so loudly exulted over the election of Col HARNEY, and the success of the Union ticket in Kentucky, republish his views, as given above?

MR. WILLIS VISITS THE ARMY HOSPITAL.

In his last letter to the *Home Journal*, Mr. Willis describes the army hospitals as follows:

"I was fortunate enough to see the interior of one of these hospitals, in a trip to Alexandria the other day, my 'sponsors' being three members of the 'Sanitary Commission,' who were on one of their visits of inquiry—Mr. Olmstead, Dr. Van Buren and Dr. Agnew. With three such companions, a day anywhere could scarce be otherwise than interesting, and so was this to me; but a faithful description of it would be too painful for print. Omitting, therefore, some of the more harrowing scenes in the interior of the hospital, instructive as they were to my own unpracticed eyes, let me touch upon one or two of the other points in our visit and excursion.

"In one room of fifteen or twenty beds and patients my medical friends had examined the stump of a young man's right arm, which had been amputated the day before, and, as they passed on, I could not help asking a question or two of one whose cost of 'fighting for his country' had been so great. He was apparently about twenty-two years of age, and really excessively handsome—and there he lay helplessly disfigured and disabled for the remainder of his life! What was to repay the youthful cripple—what to repay the wife or sweetheart at home—for this dread calamity?

"He was cheerful under it, however. Providence surely 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.' I could not but wonder at the quiet resignation with which he told me the story of receiving his wound. It appears that his regiment (his name was Robert Steens, of Minnesota,) was led into an ambuscade; and, after their first fire, found themselves with unloaded muskets only twenty or twenty-five feet from a company of riflemen, who had suddenly started up, and who, of course, fired deliberately—one of their rifle balls shattering the bone of his right arm. The pain was trifling, something like a boy's smart blow with a stick. The regiment retreated, and he with them; but, beginning to lose strength with the loss of blood, he lay down by the roadside and there fainted—brought in afterward, by one of the army ambulances. It is a short story, but it tells of the spoiling of a whole human life.

"In this same ward I could not help noticing the very attractive features and expression of one of the nurses, who seemed especially zealous in her calling. On inquiry, I found it was a Mrs. Foster, who had followed her husband's regiment to the war, and whose sevrices had been found inestimable in the hospital since the battle. Miss Dix, finding her there, after a day or two, had objected to her as too handsome for the position; but there had been such a universal protest among the patients against her withdrawal, that the authorities had allowed her to remain; and she is now quite the favorite nurse of the establishment. Dressed in a dark colored calico, loose gown, with her short-cut black hair fastened back by a round comb, and without any ornament whatever, she moved about among the sufferers, a 'ministering spirit' indeed! It was quite evident that she was a woman of unusual tact and natural mental superiority. I wish she could have a 'degree' conferred upon her, by and by!

"This hospital at Alexander occupied a large building, which was formerly a boys' academy situated very near to the old vine-covered church where George Washington used to worship. It is the airiest and cleanest portion of the town, and the arrangements for exercise in the yard of the establishment are eagerly made use of by the convalescent soldiers. A large tent in the rear accommodated the scrofulous portion of the patients. The only man who seemed to be suffering much pain, at the moment, was a poor fellow whose face had been half carried away by a cannon ball, and he was walking about with both hands upon his bandaged jaws, in great agony. It is a pity that the stopping of the pain will not be the end of his misfortune!

OUR FAT CONTRIBUTOR IN THE HOME GUARD.

The moment the flag was threatened, large bodies of men were called upon to rally in its defense. Being a large-bodied man, I rallied, and enrolled myself with the Home Guard.—The drill is very severe on me this hot weather, although I am constantly allowed an attendant with a fan and a pitcher of ice water.

I am constantly reminded that one of the first requirements of a soldier is to throw out his chest and draw in his stomach. Having been burned out several times while occupying rooms in an attic, I have had considerable practice in *throwing out my chest*, but by what system of practice could I ever hope to draw in my stomach? I can't "dress up"—it's no use trying. If my vest buttons are in line I am far in the rear, and if I toe the mark a fearful bulge indicates my position. (There is no room for argument in regard to my sentiments—everybody can see at a glance *just where I stand.*) One evening we had a new drill-sergeant who was near-sighted. Running his eye down the line, he exclaimed sharply:

"What is that man doing in the ranks with a bass drum?"

He pointed at me, but I hadn't any drum—it was the surplus stomach that I couldn't draw in.

I am the but of numberless jokes, as you may well suppose. They have got a story in the Guards that when I first heard the command, "Order arms!" I dropped my musket, and taking out my note-book began to draw an order on the Governor for what arms I wanted. They say I ordered a Winans steam gun, with a pair of Dahlgreen howitzers for side arms.—Base fabricators! My ambition never extended beyond a rifled cannon, and they knew it.

Although in respect to size I belong to the "heavies," my preference is for the light infantry service. My knapsack is marked light infantry. One evening the spectators seemed convulsed about something, and my comrades tittered by platoons whenever my back was turned. It was all a mystery to me until I laid off my knapsack. Some wretch had erased the two final letters, and I had been parading all the evening labeled "LIGHT INFANT!" The above is one of the thousand annoyances to which I am subjected, and nothing but my consuming patriotism could ever induce me to submit to it. I rallied at the call of my country, and am not to be put out by the *rallying* of my comrades.

I overheard a spectator inquire of the drill sergeant one day:

"Do you drill the whole of him at once?"

"No," he returned, in an awful whisper, "*I drill him by squads!*"

I would have drilled him if I had had a bayonet."

Specifications have been published in regard to my uniform, and contractors advertised for. The making will be let out to the lowest responsible bidder. In case the Guards are ordered to take the field, a special commissary will be detailed to supply my rations. This reminds me of a harrowing incident. On last drill night, an old farmer, who dropped in to see us drill, took me aside, and said he wanted to sell me a yoke of powerful oxen.

"My ancient agriculturist," said I, smiling at his simplicity, "I have no use for oxen."

"Perhaps not at present," quoth he, "but if you go to war you will want them."

"For what," said I, considerably annoyed.

"*You will want 'em to draw your rations!*"

The Guards paid me a delicate compliment at the last meeting. They elected me "Child of the Regiment," with the rank of first Corpulent, and the pay of chief "Blowyer." I was about to return thanks in a neat and appropriate speech, when a reporter who was present assured me it was no use—he had got the whole thing in type, speech and all, and I could read it in the evening paper. He said he kept a "neat and appropriate speech, standing in type continually." I got his views, and held my peace.

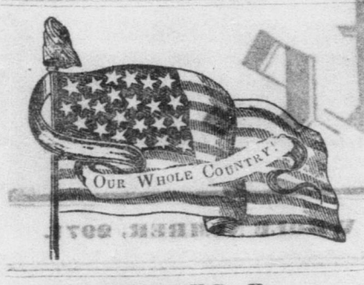
Yours for the Union, including
the Stars, also the Stripes,
FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.—As far as we are able to discover amongst our exchanges, the Democratic press of the North may be said to be a unit in favor of sustaining the Government in the energetic prosecution of this war. The Democracy of the North deny the right of secession in toto. They have always done so. They denied the right of the New England States to secede from the Union in 1812. They denied the right of Massachusetts to secede in 1844, if Texas was admitted—and now they emphatically deny the right of Texas to secede. They go for sustaining the Union now as they have ever done—presenting no petitions for its dissolution, and scorning the men who would, under any circumstances, "let it slide." They also go for the Constitution and its guaranties, *including the Liberty of Speech and the Freedom of the Press.* This we call the true, manly and patriotic ground; and peace and harmony can only be re-established in the land, and secured for all time to come, by an inflexible and united adherence to this Constitutional position.—*Easton Sentinel.*

☞"I don't miss my church so much as you would suppose," said a lady to her minister, who had called on her during her illness; "for I make Betsy sit at the window as soon as soon as the bells begin to chime, and she tells who are going to church, and whether they have got on anything new."

☞Why is a retired carpenter like a lecturer? Because he's an ex-plainer.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA, OF BEDFORD.
DAVID LAVAN, OF SOMERSET CO.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,
MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
PHILIP SHOEMAKER,
COLERAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ADOLPHUS AKE,
UNION.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
SNAKE SPRING.

Wanted.—By Dr. J. Compher, two volumes of Gibbon's Surgery, borrowed by somebody some years ago. The person who has these books in his possession, is requested to return them immediately.

"Sympathy with Rebellion."

In the last issue of the *Gazette*, we printed a short editorial on the subject of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, to which was added an extract from the Louisville *Journal* (the strongest Union paper in Kentucky) condemning the action of Gen. Fremont. The *Union-Shriekers* (there are two kinds of Unionists in this country, the Union *men*, and the Union-*shriekers*) at once declared that the little editorial was evidence "strong as proofs of holy writ" that we are in sympathy with rebellion. Not a "Republican" could be found that did not endorse the proclamation of Gen. Fremont. It suited them exactly. It was just right, and any man that said any thing against it, was a miserable, croaking traitor. So wilfully blind and stupidly besotted are these men that any thing that is done by one of their leaders, is right in their estimation, and instead of discussing the matter impartially in their own minds, they straightway set about inventing reasons and excuses therefor. How desperately leader-ridden they are, is sufficiently attested by the fact that whilst they are ready to swear by Gen. Fremont's proclamation, they are now compelled to repudiate it in order to keep in line with President Lincoln who has modified and changed Fremont's pronunciamento, so as to make it tally with the Confiscation Act. What will they say now, when the President himself, considers it necessary to modify Fremont's proclamation? Is Mr. Lincoln also in "sympathy with rebellion?"—As for ourself, we frankly confess our gratification at this action of the President. Whilst we have unreservedly condemned some of his acts, we shall ever be ready to give the President our approval when his conduct deserves it. If the modification by the President, of Fremont's Abolition proclamation, should operate to prevent the dreadful curse of the liberation of the negro slaves of the Southern States, Mr. Lincoln will truly have done a service to his country for which the blessings of future generations will rest upon his memory.

Misrepesentation.

One of the speakers at a recent meeting held at Rainsburg, for the purpose of obtaining "recruits," took occasion, we are informed, to tell the people that "Democrats should not be against the war because their paper tells them to be." Now, we have never counseled Democrats, since the war began, to be against the war; on the other hand we have always urged our readers to support and uphold the Government; we have assisted in raising volunteer companies, and have given of our substance to minister to the soldiers' comfort. There is but this difference between the views of the gentleman who misrepresented us at Rainsburg, and those entertained by ourself and promulgated in these columns, viz: That, in his opinion, it is necessary and right that the Executive should violate the Constitution in a dozen instances, in order to put down rebellion; whilst we believe that if the rebellion can be suppressed at all, it can be done more effectually by a strict adherence to the Constitution than by a disregard of the limitations and injunctions of that sacred instrument.

☞ Owing to the fact that we failed to receive our usual supply of paper, we were unable to issue last week. This is the first omission of our regular weekly issue that has occured since the Gazette has been under our control. Our subscribers will lose nothing thereby, as they will receive 52 numbers during the current year.

Black and White.

Some ten days ago, there met in the town of Chambersburg, what purported to be a "Union" Convention; that is, a Convention representing the Republican party and those Democrats (?) who deem it necessary for the salvation of the country to join hands, for the present, with that pure and incorruptible political organization. This Convention, in order that the cause of the Union might be greatly advanced, nominated the Hon. Jas. Nill, of Chambersburg, for the office of President Judge of this judicial district, and appointed Conferees to present his claims to some other imaginary "Union" Conferees, who were yet to be chosen. It turns out now, however, (at least there is a well-founded report to this effect) that the immaculate "Union" Conferees who are to support Judge Nill, deem it necessary to the more certain and infallible salvation of the Republic, that they should meet the "Republican" Conferees from Somerset, Bedford and Fulton! A pretty market, truly, to which the "Union" Democrats of Franklin county, are sending their pigs! A delectable feast, without cavil, for Judge Nill and his friends to partake of! A pretty "Union" Conference, to be sure, in which the Judicial merits of Jas. Nill are to be compared with those of Alex. King, by a committee composed of *eleven* "Republicans" and *one* Democrat! That *will* be a "Union" Conference—a "Union" of the wolf and the lamb, but very much wolf and very little lamb—a "Union" of black and white, but *mostly* black!

Now, this unseemly, unusual and unnatural mixture means mischief. It portends bargain and sale. It foreshadows victims. It smells of fraud. Let the people of the district beware!

The Victory at Hatteras.

Successes like that at Cape Hatteras, are worth ten fold more, so far as the restoration of the Union is concerned, than victories won by grand armies in bloody and obstinate battles in the heart of the Southern country. The re-taking of the Forts along the Southern coast, would have a greater moral effect upon the people of the Seceded States, than the subjugation of Virginia after a desperate and determined resistance. This is evident from the fact that by invading the Southern country, the loss to the Union men of that country is as great, in point of property, as that of the Secessionists, and consequently gives them but a poor opinion of the war. But the re-possessing of the Federal property along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, would operate only to affect the Secession cause and to re-establish in the Seceded States, the visible authority of the Government. Had not the Administration better turn its attention more particularly to the latter?

Bedford Riflemen.

Capt. T. H. Lyons and Lieut. S. S. Metzger, of this place, have received their commissions, and are authorized by Gov. Curtin to re-organize the Bedford Riflemen for the service of the Government. We can recommend Capt. Lyons and Lieut. Metzger as well worthy of the confidence of the people, and hope that their company will be rapidly filled up. Two better and more deserving men cannot be found any where. Should they succeed in their effort, their Company will be an honor to Bedford.

A Cavalry Company.

Our estimable friend, H. C. Reamer, has been commissioned as a Captain in the Cavalry Regiment about being raised by Col. Geo. C. Wynkoop. Captain Reamer will immediately proceed to the enlistment of men for his company, and we advise all who desire to enter this branch of the service to enroll themselves with him. Those who go in this Company, we can assure, will receive good treatment and will be under the direction of faithful and careful officers.

MILITARY PARADE.—There will be a Zouave Parade, in this place, on Saturday next.—Capt. Ryce's Company will turn out and perform the Zouave drill. The performance promises to be interesting. Come and see!

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, as Messrs. Frank Bixler, Jacob Wolf, Jr., and Robert Hutchison, of "The Mills," two miles West of this place, were engaged in shooting at a mark, a gun in the hands of the last named was prematurely discharged, its contents striking his body, and instantly killing him. The deceased was a highly respected citizen, and leaves a young wife to mourn his loss.

☞ AMUSING—to hear the "Republicans" encouraging one another to "stick to the ticket." We were under the impression that there was to be "no more party," and that if the Democrats nominated men whom the "Republicans" acknowledged to be "good Union men," the latter would vote for them. Come, now, no backing out!

MONSTER TOMATO—Mr. A. B. Cramer, of this place, exhibited to us, a few days ago, a tomato which weighed two pounds and a half. This is the largest specimen of this vegetable we have yet seen. Mr. Cramer's garden is full of rarities in the fruit and vegetable line.

☞ The editor of the Somerset *Herald and Whig* wants somebody "to hold" him, lest an accident should befall him in his mirth over the proceedings of the Democratic Legislative Conference. Inasmuch as a smile on his taciturn, acidulous countenance, would be a "natural curiosity," we offer our services as a holder, if he will "meet us half ways." We can afford to travel twenty miles up hill, to witness so strange a phenomenon.

☞ Do you want to see the finest grapes that ever grew in this part of the "moral vineyard?"—Then, go to our friend, A. B. Cramer's grapery and feast your astonished vision upon the largest, loveliest, and most luscious bunches that ever hung upon the vine. This is a "stubborn fact."

☞ The Company recruited at this place, by Capt. Jno. H. Filler, left for Camp Curtin, on Monday week. Prior to their departure, Gen. Bowman addressed the Company in words of encouragement, assuring them that "this is a holy, a glorious war," and that "none but politicians were trying to throw cold water upon it."

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of this palatial Hotel, whose Proprietors, with a view to meet the exigencies of the times, have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS PER DAY. Our friends visiting New York can now share all the luxuries of a sumptuous table and a princely house for a very moderate per diem sum.—

For the Gazette.

The Theory of our Government.

MR. EDITOR:—

A few days since, I read the following extract, which deserves the careful consideration, of every American citizen; it is taken from the New York *World*, an organ of the Lincoln Administration, and is as follows:

"The theory of the United States Government, and of those persons who support it in its determination to use the military power to overcome armed opposition in certain portions of the country, is that the Union is not dissolved, and that the armed opposition which the Government has to encounter is rebellion swelled to the proportions of war, and therefore to be put down by all the arts and laws of war: that the Constitution of the United States is as binding as ever over every State; that all laws in accordance with the Constitution are valid, and all laws in antagonism with that instrument are an usurpation and invalid; that no change has been made in either the laws of the States or the Constitution and laws of the United States, either by the so-called secession and its armed and forcible operations, or by the armed action of the United States; that the armed action of the United States is for the purpose of making the enforcement of those very laws practicable; that properly organized legislative bodies alone can repeal, make or change laws, except in case of the temporary establishment of a military government; that in that case the military government does not repeal, change or make laws, but for the time being supersedes the laws by its authority, that the Constitution contemplates a state of peace, and that military law is adapted to a state of war, and has tacit or explicit justification in all constitutions and all forms of government when the nation in question is engaged in war."

Instead of being the theory of our government, the above is a mere conglomeration of fallacies and mis-statements. If the Constitution is as binding as ever on every State, it must be so over all the people of the States; it must be as binding as ever over those who are sworn to support and defend it, and, therefore, no military necessity can serve as an excuse for the slightest infringement upon that instrument. Notwithstanding this, we see its plainest provisions violated almost every day by the Administration, not only with regard to the seceded States, but also in its treatment of persons in the loyal States. And this is done because, says "the theory," "the Constitution contemplates a state of peace, and *military* law is adapted to a state of war." Did, then, the framers of the Constitution imagine that this new-born government could grow up and fulfil the course of its destiny unmolested by the proud and jealous nations around them? In plain words, did they not provide for war? If they did not it was certainly a great oversight in them to leave this infant republic without a Constitution in time of war, when a military chieftain might assume the reins of government, and with the plea that *military* law is necessary, convert our republican institutions into a military despotism. If the Constitution contemplates a state of peace, alone, then are all the military acts passed during the late extra session of Congress, together with all the other military acts ever passed in the United States, in direct antagonism with that instrument and according to "the theory," are "an usurpation and invalid." But it is a libel upon the illustrious framers of that instrument, to say that they did not provide for a state of war, as well as it is a positive contradiction of the Constitution itself.

Among the powers delegated to Congress, (Art. I, Sec. 8), are those of *declaring war*—raising and supporting armies—providing and maintaining a navy—making rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces—providing for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, *suppress insurrections* and repel invasions, &c. Why were these provisions made, if the Constitution contemplates only a state of peace.

In fact, the above is not the theory of our government at all. We will not deny however, that it is the theory of the present administration; but it was not the theory of Jefferson during the Burr rebellion; it was not the theory of Madison and Polk during the wars through which they carried the nation, with so much honor and success.

The thousands of Democrats who willingly and cheerfully support the government, have not such a monarchial idea of our democratic institutions as to believe that the Congress, or the President and Cabinet constitute the government. They believe that the *Constitution* is the government, and that these are the mere agents whose duty it is to make laws in strict conformity with that instrument, or execute such laws as are in accordance therewith.—They are well aware that the Constitution does not contemplate a state of peace, alone, because it makes provision for war; and hence they mean to hold their agents responsible for their usurpations of power, in war as well as in peace. They know, too, that the President of the United States is as much subject to the government as they are, and is as much bound to respect their constitutional rights as they are to respect his; and that it is their duty as worthy sons of illustrious revolutionary fathers, to stand up for those rights and defend them at every hazard.

Middle Woodberry J. C. C.

UNION MEETING.

The Union meeting, on Tuesday night, 3d inst., was presided over by Hon. Job Mann, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Judge Kimmell, Hon. I. Hugus, Gen. Bowman, J. L. Rush, Esq., Capt Filler, Maj. Jordan and Dr. McGirr. The following resolutions were adopted:

The loyal citizens of Bedford County, in Mass Meeting assembled, to deliberate upon the solemn duties and responsibilities which rest upon them in this hour of severe trial to the Republic, laying aside all former party associations, in order to unite in harmonious action for the defence of the Government founded under the guidance of Almighty God, by the wisest and purest patriots, after years of struggle and sacrifice—a Government which, for three quarters of a century, has afforded its benign protection not only to those born on its soil, but to those coming from lands beyond the sea; a Government which has never, in the slightest degree, oppressed those who in armed rebellion, are seeking its destruction; a Government which has for its object the elevation of humanity, and which is based upon the immutable principles of Right and Justice—do resolve and declare—

1. That the present rebellion is utterly without cause, and that we seek in vain to find its parallel for atrocity in the past history of nations.

2. That the ambitious men, who for thirty years have been plotting the overthrow of Democratic institutions, by their own open avowal are striving to establish an aristocracy, by wresting the power from the many and concentrating it in the hands of the few.

3. That, while the nation is struggling for its very existence, and our free institutions are imperilled, there can be but one path of duty for us all—to sustain the Government with men, with money and devoted hearts, that those who fail to give their sympathy and support are but abettors of treason, and should be held as recreants to the first instincts of patriism; because we hold in the language of the venerable Lewis Cass of Michigan that, 'he who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring this unhappy Civil War to a speedy conclusion."

4. That the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until our arms are everywhere triumphant within the limits of the Union; and that there should be no compromise with traitors until the cause of the country shall be vindicated, nor until they have disbanded their forces, and returned to their allegiance.

5. That although in this struggle it may cost vast treasure to sustain, in its original integrity, a Government securing the dearest rights of masses, yet, if it should now fall, there must necessarily be built upon its ruins a tyrannical and expensive despotism, which would exhaust by continued taxation the wealth and substance of our people.

6. That the thanks of the nation are eminently due to the brave volunteers who at heavy sacrifices left their homes to defend the honor of the country, and the principles of free government.

7. That no difference of political opinion, no name or badge of diversity upon points of party distinction shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have, or can command, to the vindication of the Constitution, the maintenance of the Union, the enforcement of the laws and the defense of the flag of our country.

8. That we fully endorse the eloquent language of the late Stephen A. Douglas, who in the last speech of his life when speaking of the rebellion now raised against the Government of our fathers declared, "This is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—*only Patriots or Traitors*.

9. That we delight to approve the sentiments of Joseph Holt of Kentucky, late a member of the Cabinet of Mr Buchanan, in which he declares, "I am for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever. I am for its preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants.—I know no neutrality between my country and its foes, whether they be foreign or domestic; no neutrality between that glorious flag which now floats over us and the ingrates and traitors who would trample it in the dust, my prayer is for victory, complete, enduring and overwhelming, to the armies of the Republic over all its enemies. I am against any and every compromise, that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels, while at the same time, I am decidedly in favor of affording every reasonable guarantee for the safety of southern institutions, which the honest convictions of the people—not the conspirators—of the South may demand, whenever they shall lay down their arms, but not until then."

10. That with equal cordiality do we endorse and approve of the language of Gen. J. A. Dix of New York, another member of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, in which he declares, "I am for supporting the Government. I do not ask who administers it—It is the government of my Country, and as such I shall give it, in this extremity, all the support in my power—I regard the pending contest with the secessionists as a death struggle for constitutional liberty and law—a contest, which if successful on their part, could only end in the establishment of a despotic Government and blot out, wher ever they are in the ascendant, every vestige of national freedom."

11. That we agree with the late President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, when he declared, "There is no time now to consult our feelings. The question has resolved itself into one of patriotism and stern duty. There is now no way for us as citizens, but to stand together and uphold the flag to the last, with all the rights which pertain to it, and with the fidelity and endurance of brave men, I would counsel you to stand together with one mind and one heart—calm—faithful and determined." And also with that patriotic statesman of New York, Hon. Dan'l S. Dickenton, when he declares "when the citadel of our country is on fire, when the edifice that Washington and Franklin and their associates erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction—I cannot afford to turn away from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me, nor to stay back from a duty because a political friend deserts me—No! I must go on and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, of every party, to aid in restoring this great and good Government!"

12. That the present struggle involves the very existence of civil and religious liberty not only in our country and upon this continent, but throughout the world—that it is the Constitution—the Union and the Government as our fathers made them on the one hand, and the tyranny, despotism and anarchy of Davis and his allied traitors on the other—that it is our duty to preserve, defend and perpetuate to the latest generation these sacred trusts of our fathers. Blood and treasure were poured out to establish them—they shall not be basely surrendered to spare either the one or the other. In the language of the immortal Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must, and shall be preserved."

13. That the President of this meeting appoint a central committee of six persons, and he in connexion with the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, from the respective election districts, appoint a committee of from six to twelve persons for each of said election districts, whose duty it shall be to organize and exert themselves to procure volunteers for the armies of the Union—the central committee to correspond with the several district committees and with the War Department, and to publish such facts and regulations on the subject of enlistment as may be necessary for a proper understanding of the question and to facilitate the movement of the volunteers.

14. That the President of this meeting shall appoint a committee of three persons for each election district in the county, to procure contributions, to be used in defraying the expenses necessarily incurred by such volunteers before entering the service, and to provide for the support of their wives and children after their departure. All monies so collected to be paid over to a treasurer to be appointed by the central committee named in the preceeding resolution, and to be appointed under the direction of said committee.

15. That we confidently look to the patriotic ladies of Bedford County to aid in maintaining the integrity and authority of the government and respectfully ask that they will organize associations for the purpose of providing stockings and under clothes for the soldiers of this county in the army of the United States—and in order to promote this object it shall be the duty of the committees now appointed, to bring this subject before the ladies of their respective districts.

16 That the proceedings of this meeting be publish in all the papers of this legislative district.ed

BEDFORD AND SOMERSET.—David Lavan, Esq., of Somerset, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford County, are the Democratic nominees for the Legislature, in the Bedford and Somerset district. The district is hopelessly Abolition and we cannot expect success for our candidates; but the Democracy have placed in the field, gentlemen of unsullied fame, and undoubted ability. The Hon. John Cessna, is emphatically one of the great men of the age. The Democracy of the district and of the State reverence John Cessna, for his virtues, and are justly proud of his talents, for his great abilites have ever been devoted to the people's rights, their sovereignty and their freedom.—*Greensburg Argus.*

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.—We publish the proceedings of the Legislative Conference held in Bedford on the 3d. The action of the conference in nominating the Hon. John Cessna and Mr. David Lavan meets our hearty approval. No abler or better man than Hon. John Cessna can be found in the district. He is not only well and favorably known at home, but throughout the entire State. We believe that Hon. John Cessna, if elected, will prove the ablest man in the next House. As for Mr. Lavan, his life and character are better recommendation than we could possibly pen for him. Should this district be so fortunate as to be represented in the next Legislature by these two men she would be honored indeed. Let every Democrat faithfully work for the success of our ticket.—*Somerset Democrat.*

WAR NEWS.

Important from Western Virginia.
Col. John A. Washington Shot.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 13.

The rebels commenced an advance on both pikes, yesterday morning, towards Elkwater and Cheat Mountain Summit. They succeeded in surrounding the fort and summit, and cut the wire. They continued to advanced on Elk Water until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' battery dispersed them. Skirmishing was kept up all night.

This morning two regiments were sent to cut their way through to the summit and succeeded, the rebels retreating in all directions.

Two rebel officers spying round the camp at Elk Water this morning, were surprised by our pickets and shot. The body of one was brought into camp, and it proved to be that of Col. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

FRNKFORT, Sept. 13.

The Governor has vetoed the resolutions passed yesterday by the Legislature, in reference to the Confederate troops occupying the soil of Centucky. Both Houses have however, passed them over Gov. Magoffin's veto.

FROM MISSOURI.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 12.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the following items:—

A gentleman from Glasgow informs me that Martin Green, at the head of 3,500 mounted rebels was around, the Missouri River at that place, Wednesday, and moved Southward. He took posession of the steamer Sunshine which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men over the river. On board the Sunshine were some 4,500 stand of arms, and some four or five secession prisoners, and a Federal guard of 14 men. Green released the prisoners, and took the guard prisoners. The Sunshine was laden with bacon, sugar, and various other things, all of which fell into Green's hands, and went into his Commissary Department.

At West Ely, in Marion Co., Col. Moore, of a regiment of Home Guards, last, evening fell in with from 75 to 100 Secessionists. Col. Moore had 200 men. He immediately gave battle, routing the rebels, who scattered in every direction. Two of the Federal forces were killed. It is not known how many of the rebels suffered, as it was dusk at the time.

The bridge on the Platte River will be repaired by Saturday. Green disavows all connection with the bridge burning or firing into trains.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 13.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says:—A messenger has just arrived from Booneville with dispatches saying that 800 secessionists had attacked the Federal troops at that point, and the fighting continued when the messenger left.

SOUHERN ITEMS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, via New Orleans, 13th. The Charleston Mercury correspondent gives the proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba. He says "in virtue of the proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, I have determined under date of August 7th, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authority of the island. Foreign Consuls will be notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

ARREST OF MAYOR BROWN, ROSS WINANS AND OTHERS.—The Provost Marshal this morning, before the break of day, arrested Mayor Brown, Ross Winans, Charles H. Pitts, Lawrence Langston, S. T. Wallis and T. P. Scott, members of the Maryland Legislature, F. K. Howard, editor of the Exchange, and delivered them to the Hospital for "sick patriotism," at Fort McHenry.

MORE ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE, &c.—All the arrests have been made pursuant to orders direct from the War Department. Of course no official announcement of the arrests have yet been made, but it is believed all the names given are correct.

The arrest of Henry May, member of Congress is just reported as also the arrest of Henry M. Morfit and W. G. Harrison, members of the State Legislature, from this city.

Messrs. Dennison, Quinlan and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county; Henry M. Warfield, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, and John C. Brune, members of the Legislature from Baltimore city; also Thomas J. Hall, Jr., editor of the Baltimore South.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.—How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion as well civilized as their conquerors.—In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the earth, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins, their King and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine alone are left." The united testimony of all intelligent persons is that JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

$25!] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

—MARRIED—

HELTZELL—HARRIGER—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. George Heltzell to Miss Priscilla Harriger, both of Bedford township.

GATES—KEELEY.—On Thursday, 12th inst., at the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, by Rev Samuel Kepler, Mr. Theophilus Gates and Miss Sarah Keely, both of Bedford Co., Pa.

—DIED—

RITCHEY—On the 7th inst., Miss Mary Ritchey, daughter of Michael S. Ritchey, Snake Spring Valley, aged 19 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The deceased was a young lady much esteemed for her christian deportment. Born and educated in a Christian family, she early in life gave herself to the Savior, and after a course of instruction in the doctrines of the Bible, she entered into covenant with God in the solemn rite of confirmation in the German Reformed Church. Death presented no terror to her mind, but with Christian fortitude, she submitted to the will of God.

DIEHL—In Friend's Cove, of Typhoid Fever, on the 8th inst., Julian Diehl, youngest daughter of Mr Philip Diehl, aged 16 years, 2 months, and 1 day.

REAMER.—On Monday the 9th inst., Kate C., daughter of Dr. F. C. and Georgiana C. Reamer, aged 15 months.

When the morning came, dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eye-lids closed—she had
Another morn than ours.

Meeting of the Ladies of Bedford.—

A meeting of the Ladies of Bedford, will be held in the Court Room, on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures to encourage the manufacturing of stockings and other woolen clothes for the soldiers in the armies of the United States.

MANY.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centria R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOARD REDUCED TO $2 PER DAY.

Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOME & CO.

Sept. 13th, '61. 3m.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—The subscriber lost on the Road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, on "Black Oak Ridge," on Thursday, the 5th day of September, inst., his pocket book, containing thirty five dollars in bank paper, and a number of promissory notes amounting to over $1100,00—one on Abrm. H. Griffeth for $125,09,—one on John Griffith for $100,00,—Jesse Griffith for $100,00,—F. D. Beegle for $170,00, and others. The finder will much oblige by returning the same to the subscriber residing in St. Clair Township, or to Jno. P. Reed in Bedford, and will be well and suitably rewarded.

Sep. 13, '61. SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE,
A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co, Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By authority of the last will and testament of John Hotdenbaum, late of Bedford township, dec'd the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, next, the Mansion place of said dec'd., containing 150 acres, 50 perches, nett measure, of choice land. About 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation, ten acres are meadow, and the quantity can be increased to any desirable extent. There are on the premises three springs, said to be unfailing, one of which can, with little expense, be made to supply the house and barn with running water; there are also, a well and pump at the door and running water on other parts of the farm.

The improvements are,—a two story dwelling house, double log barn, smoke house and other out buildings; there is, also, a small apple orchard on the premises.

This property is about four miles from Bedford, and adjoins lands of Robert Fyan, John S. Ritchey, Jacob Fetter, Henry Beegle and others; and connected with it is a small bottom, or island, at Dunning's Creek, containing 2 acres, 74 perches, which will be sold at the same time.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, next. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known. ADAM H. DIBERT,
JNO. MOWER,

Sept 20,-4t. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Napier township, on TUESDAY, 22D DAY OF OCTOBER, next, the following tract of land being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd., adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, containing forty acres and allowance, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, about ten acres of meadow, a dwelling house, stable, and other out buildings, thereon erected, a well of good water at the door, and a thriving young orchard of choice fruit trees. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day.

TERMS:—$50 to be paid at the close of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of April next, when the Deed will be made and possession given.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,

Sept. 20. 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.—The Assessors (elect), of the several Townships and Boroughs, are hereby notified, to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday, the 11th day of October, next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions, &c. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS,

Sept. 20, 1861,-3t. Clerk.

NOTICE.—The Pamphlet laws for the Session of 1861, have been received and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

S. H. TATE.
Prot.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late Mansion House of Henry Ickes, dec'd., in Union township, in said county, on MONDAY, 23D DAY OF OCTOBER, next, the following Real Estate late the property of the said Henry Ickes, dec'd., to wit:

One tract of land (being the Mansion tract) situate in said township of Union, adjoining lands of Amos Edward, William Berkhimer, Adam Ickes, heirs of John McDonald, dec'd., Conrad Claycomb, and others, containing 240 acres, 148 perches, more or less, of which 120 acres are cleared, thirty acres thereof being meadow, all under fence and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a thriving orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are two log houses, a story and a half high, a double log barn and other out buildings. This is a fine stock farm.

ALSO,

A tract of land situate on George's creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alexander McGrigor and others, containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less, of which 50 acres of upland and 20 a cres of meadow are cleared and underfence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The woodland on this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of Sale. One third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the Sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage. HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,

Sept. 20, 1861,-4t. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.—

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Thursday the 10th day of October, A. D., 1861, the following described Real Estate, situate in the village of Lafayetteville, in South Woodbury township, in said county, late the property of Jacob Teeter, dec'd., viz:

Two lots of ground, one thereof now occupied by George D. Kaufman, and having thereon erected a two story frame house and kitchen attached and a good frame stable. On the other there are a blacksmith shop, a number of excellent fruit trees and a well of good water.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments on the first days of November 1862 and 1863. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,

Sept. 20, 1861. Ex'or. of Jacob Teeter, dec'd.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.—Proposals will be received by the President and Directors of the Bedford Rail Road Company, at the office of said company, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, inst., for the completion of the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections of said road. Specifications of the work to be done will be ready for examination on the day of letting. JOHN P. REED,

Sept. 20, 1861. Secretary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black, deceased, will meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK BUXTON,

Sept. 20. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd., will meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS
AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships as follows, to wit: in West Providence, and Bloody Run, at Bloody Run, on Oct. the 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's, on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's, on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buena Vista, on the 24th; in Bedford township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th; in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the Ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley ta Centreville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Cheneysville, on the 2d; with a lecture at night, on Common Schools.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals, and propriety of conduct, must be furnished by each Teacher; and without which, the certificate will be witheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township, in which he is an applicant for a School. A public examination will be held, in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturdays (16th & 23d,) of Nov., for the special accommodation of all Teachers who may fail, to be present at the examination in their respective townships. No private examinations will be given in the mean time.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEO. SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.

Bedford, Sept. 6th, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE—
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on

FRIDAY, 11th DAY OF OCTOBER, next,

all that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavinia Imler, decd, containing eight acres, more or less of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, Joseph Riddle, and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared, and under cultivation.

Also, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, containing eighty acres more or less.

Terms:- $800 payable on the 1st of April next. $666,66 on the 18th of June, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June 1863, and the balance, 18th June, 1864, to be secured by Judgments or Bonds and mortgages.

Possession given on the 1st of April next.

JOSEPH IMLER.

Sept. 6th 1861.-4t. Admr.

STRAY COLTS.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Bloody Run, on Thursday, 29th of August, two bay horse colts, one two years old, the other three, without any peculiar marks. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 6th, 1861. P. G. MORGART.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Rachel Wigfield late of Southamton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated or settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, residing in Southampton Tp.

Sept. 6th 1861.

STRAY CATTLE.—Found trespasing on the premises of the Subscriber, living in Juniata Township, Bedford Co., 4 head of young cattle, 3 Steers and one heifer, supposed to be about two years old. No ear marks, 3 of them red & white, and one black. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Sept. 6th. JAMES BURNS, JR.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Juniata Township, Bedford Co., about the 15th of June, a black heifer supposed to be about two years old, a crop in the right ear, a spot in the fore-head, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept. 6th, 1861. STEPHEN McCREARY.

NO REWARD.—Whereas my son Frederick left me or rather run off from me, on the 2nd. day of Sept. 1861, without any cause whatever, and very much against my will, and as he is welcome to come home at any time. I hereby forewarn any person or persons from harbouring him or trusting him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting. He will be 18 years old, the 13th day of Jan. 1862.

September 6th, 1861. PETER RININGER.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES AND HOTEL Keepers should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of
Aug. 30. Dr. B. F. HARRY.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, J. J. CESSNA, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday (8th) October, 1861, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at Schoolhouse number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School House in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the House now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Cornell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School House in said Borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at School house No. 10, near the house of James Allison, in said township.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School House near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at School House No 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the School House near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which times and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for President Judge in conjunction with the counties of Fulton, Franklin and Somerset.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the county of Somerset, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Bedford and Somerset in the House of Representatives.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of the Courts of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspector and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector, who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall, from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freemen of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA.
August 30th, 1861. *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.—Having debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons, knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up.

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly; but especially for a certain large class, who, having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.—Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves. To this class we now say, in language which we hope they *will not misunderstand*, we want at least a portion of our means in their hands, to meet our own liabilities, and if kind invitations to PAY UP, avail not, we will try a harsher, though very unpleasant remedy, ere long.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Aug. 16-3t.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg, Penn'a.

April 5, '61.—1 yr.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufactured? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a feat of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica.

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all.

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing-Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞ Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Aug. 3, '61. 1yr.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Gorman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. KEESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union township, Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, NEXT,

all that valuable tract of limestone land, late the mansion property of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer situate in said township, and containing 302 acres 148 perches.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county, it adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel, and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided, if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about 15 acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good Orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant House, with a log barn and other outbuildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property, it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real Estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills, and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented, and the title indisputable.

☞ The Terms are—One third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Agt. & Atty. in fact for the heirs.

July 26.-4t.

GRAIN DRILLS.—The best in the world, for sale. Call and see them.

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Oil, Paint, Glass, cutlery and farm Implements, for sale cheap for cash at
Aug. 2, 1861. HARTLEY'S.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals.

July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,
An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for Sale at HARTLEY'S.
Aug. 2, 1861.

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

Among we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the agents for the sale of

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in travel, for the benefit of mankind, in every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of Central America, and in Mexico, and it was thus that the "Mountain Herb Pills" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is life, for as the saying is, "the life is in the blood." Every organ of the body is supplied with it, it is at once distributed to every part of the body, and if pure and healthy, it imparts health and strength to every organ, but if impure, it carries a sickly influence with it. The action of the heart is irregular, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter, a cough—and all from a sickly impurity of the fountain head of life—the blood! And now and then, some carbuncle or fearful looking sore, from which runs a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole corner of the room becomes tainted with the most sickening stench. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its fearful effects behind, all the passages become obstructed, and indeed the obstruction is removed, the lungs of life soon die out.

These pills notice, purify the blood, and remove all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine exists from the most independent class of cases and removes all the fluids and secretions, to a healthy state, clearing and renovating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the dawn of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Lowness of Spirits,
Chest Diseases,	Headaches,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,	Secondary Symptoms.
Inflammation,	Jaundice,	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tetuacan, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINES" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.-1y.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF
ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NEW GROCERY—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citron, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

FEMININE VS. MASCULINE.

Bedford County has only 13 female teachers!! The official report says so! Ye gods! whither are we tending? Why havn't we more? One third of the teachers in the state are females. At this rate we should have sixty, since we have 184 in all. Why havn't we our full share. They would teach better, and be a clear gain in dollars and cents.

Female teachers *do* teach more skillfully.—They seem just made for the business. With them ability to teach is natural; with men it must generally be acquired by practice or by "*normal instruction*." They possess livelier sensibility and can sympathize with pupils more readily. They are more refined in manner and feeling; and they would drive out of our school-rooms much coarseness and vulgarity with which they are now disgraced and polluted. They request; men command. They win confidence and love; men enforce obedience. They govern by tact; men by power. All experience demonstrates their superior natural ability to teach. Few deny it who have seen the matter fully tested. There should be more of them in this county and throughout the central part of the state. The female teacher is an article much needed in this market.

But where are they to come from? Who are they to be? We answer, they are *not* to come from east of the Hudson river; they are *not* to be Yankees. Yankees don't understand our ways. We are Dutch and proud of it; they are *not* and proud of it. They have different thoughts and feelings. They have grown up amid another civilization, and formed social and domestic habits between which and our own there is no harmony. They dislike us because they don't understand us. They don't get along well. We have seen them tried. We don't want them. Give us home products.—No other can do so well. Give us girls born and bred among us, and consequently acquainted with our social habits and feelings—with our civilization. Send them away to be educated if needs be, but when they are competent to teach, let them go *home* instead of abroad. Let every county and district supply its own female teachers who shall live at home and teach the schools they were taught in. The argument, that one can not teach where he is well known, is all twaddle—it is worse, it is ridiculous and ruinous. It only applies to the incompetent. These may find it necessary to go where their ignorance is not known and where for a brief time they can cover it up. This itinerancy should cease, and especially among females.—The skillful teacher can teach all the better for being well known, and as he becomes better known, he will be better liked and more appreciated. Give us home teachers. They succeed. We have seen them tried.

One hundred of the schools of this county could be taught quite as well by females: and this would be again of many thousand dollars annually. But, says the objector, "they *can't govern*." But we know better. They *can* govern. A skillful lady can control any pupil that is fit to be in the school-room at all! Think of it. A gain of several thousand dollars annually, and better schools to boot.

"But," asks one, "do you mean to say we actually *save* several thousand dollars in money?" Certainly not, *Mr. Stingy*. You were smiling at the prospect. Permit us to dispel the sickly grin which nothing but money could coax across your acid countenance. We mean no such thing. You are not to save a single "red." You need not wince and wriggle so, Sir Money Bags—we mean *you*, Old Skin Flint; you that voted year after year to reduce salaries till you got them down to starvation rates and then raised the teachers' board; because, as you said, "*taxes is* high and monish scarce." We said you should *gain*; not that you should *save*. We will tell you how. The plan is simple.—Employ females in most of the schools, taking care to get none but the best, and pay them as much as you pay now. Of course this can not be done at present; but educate your daughters till it can be done. Wake up, and in five years you can do this in most cases without going beyond your own district. In this way you will get the highest female talent for the same money you now pay for second or third rate teachers. Your schools will cost the same and be worth fifty per cent more. And then, do not try to starve your teachers on half pay. If you do, they will get married, and quit teaching in disgust; and it will serve you right too.

This is the way you are to gain. *Try it.*

HELEN.

☞It must be very encouraging to the friends of education throughout the county, that in these beligerent times when business is nearly paralyzed, and everything is swallowed up by the all-absorbing question, the present civil war, we have a medium through which we can discuss matters pertaining to the cause of common schools, and to education generally. This shows a healthy state of feeling toward our cause. Whilst it is our sacred duty to disarm rebellion and fight the enemies of civil and religious liberty everywhere, the duties which we owe to our race, make the education of the masses a matter of no less, if not of more importance. "We must educate! we must educate, or we must perish by our own prosperity."—exclaims a celebrated writer.

S. S.

☞We hope that the County Superintendent, "or any other man," will answer "Novice," of last week.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes' he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use; some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!
TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!
THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon-making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATIONA AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M. to be had at DR. HARRY'S

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1860.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in Advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage hou se.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860

DOCK POWDER.
Just received and for sale by
March 29 A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

leigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon oxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior arr, le), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a ountry Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.
H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competen Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug., 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$2.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and [illegible] per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

JACOB REED,
BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices nely will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins. Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw. Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him.

JNO. M'ELHENNY.

June 21,-tf.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected against such trespassers.

Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BNDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!
25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, Bedford, Nov. 16. JOHN NELSON

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE.—

A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of

JOHN. E. McGIRR.

Bedford, June 14th, '61.

SHETALND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's

KEROSENE OIL, the best [illegible]